THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 22ND JUNE.

OUR FRIENDS of the brimless cap, who indulge in all sorts of phantastic whims about dress, now clapping on a fez, now a bonnet, and now a monster blue pugri to ally himself with itinerant Cabuli fruit-sellers, will find something to teach them manners in the following notes from Comti Paul Vasili's letter on society in London. "At the Drawing-room the ladies have to wear the three white feathers of the Prince of Wales's escutcheon planted straight up in front like the crest of a certain bird, or that of a Sioux chief. If the plumes of any of these ladies are not correctly placed, the lady is sent back to her mirror. Mrs. Langtry, whom the Queen long refused to see and who was finally forced upon her by the Prince of Wales, presented herself one day with a graceful coiffure in which the three traditional plumes were somewhat coquettishly arranged. A Chamberlain was sent to the beautiful wearer to ask her either to arrange her plumes according to etiquette, or to withdraw. The Court etiquette often gives rise to amusing episodes, a great number of which might be told. One day an American wanted to be present at a Levee in a short jacket, yellow waistcoat, and black necktie (who knows whether he had not made a bet on it). Mr. Dallas, the United States Minister, took the part of his eccentric countryman; but, being offended at the strict orders, he left the Court with his Yankee." Chamberlains at the Government House are generally very considerate, but they might with advantage show the door to a few brimless caps.

FROM the same work we cull the following rancorous jokes at the Duke of Edinburgh:—"The Court fiddler, born with an oar in one hand and a violin in the other. He has neither the capabilities nor the tastes of his brother, but it is said that he does not shrink from a bottle of good wine, and that if opportunity offers, he can drink like an old sailor. He is a handsome man, but lacks the charm of the Prince of Wales; by a contrast, which is not the only one between them, he does not care for elegance. He is said to be avaricious, and I believe it to be true. The English say that he does not know whether to spend a shilling or not when he visits a picture gallery; and I have another story to tell you about him. The Empress of Russia, the mother of his wife, was once staying with her daughter, the Duchess of Edinburgh, with a large suite, carriages, horses, &c. The Duke gave her to understand that it was too expensive to entertain her, and that he should be obliged if on her departure, she would order the chief of her suite to pay the expenses. At the moment of her departure, after a little luncheon had been taken and the Empress was already seated in her carriage, the Duke of Edinburgh drew a paper from his pocket and added the luncheon to the expenses of the Russian Sovereign."

ST. MARTIN-in-the Fields witnessed the other day the marriage of Earl de Grey with the Countess of Lonsdale; the only other witnesses being the Earl of Pembroke (the brother of the bride) and Lady Herbert. The father of the bridegroom was not present. For all that in the natural order of things the court beauty may one day become the 2nd Duchess of Ripon. Comti Paul Vasili thus strikes his likeness:—"One may find fault with the largeness of her face, but it is impossible to deny her intelligence. She is interested in everything—arts, sciences, politics, and surrounds herself with persons of capacity, whatever their birth. She has taste, reading, aspiration, a varnish of all sorts of things. I will go no further than to reserving judgment as to the depth of her knowledge."

THE LAHORE paper complains strongly of the manner in which some of the architectural monuments of the Punjab are being restored. One of the most grotesque of these attempts at restoration was, it says, perpetrated at Shahdera, where one face of the tomb of Asaf Khan was neatly restored in white stucco, from a design evolved from the Engineer's consciousness. This, however, though a costly work enough, did not please; and so it was all chipped off, and entirely ruined by the ruthless P. W. D. *rajmistry*. Then an attempt was made to restore the floor of the great terrace, and a quantity of good painting was knocked down to make way for "restoration" by painters from Amritsar. At Delhi more grievous harm has been done; and at this moment the ceiling of the Dewan-i-Am is in the hands of the decorators, who have scraped off all the old work save a little bit in a corner which is apparently to serve as a copy. "Apart from all artistic and æsthetic canons of propriety, which are set at naught by this misdirected energy, it should be remembered that these clumsy 'restorations' are, in fact, deliberate falsifications of the historical documents of the country." If the work of restoration is to be done at all it should be done with care, skill and æsthetic taste. But "restorations" do not fare much better in England and personal considerations are of greater moment than the requirements of art. It was an old joke that the Government of India once made a geologist of a man whose strongest recommendation was that his wife was a good pianist.

TUESDAY, 23RD JUNE.

THE *Pioneer* is guilty of the following malicious hit:—"Some little speculation was excited last cold weather in a private way by the mysterious movements of Mr. A. O. Hume, who was travelling quietly about India, chiefly on the Bombay side, and interviewing wherever he went the influential natives. Mr. Hume's objects have now unfolded themselves. If what we hear is true, he purposes to start before long for England—it may have to be very soon now—so as to arrive before the general election, taking with him some native gentlemen of light and leading, who after being returned for Parliament are to form the nucleus of an Indian party, on the lines of that which now so honourably represents the interests of Ireland. That at least is supposed to be the ultimate aim; but if there should happen to be any difficulty about the preliminary step of obtaining seats, then the Indian party will work by pressure from without, inducing reluctant members to feign an interest in Indian questions, priming the Radicals with congenial notions, and extending the Ripon influence in the Upper House. As for Mr. Hume himself, with his energy and ability, he should not find great difficulty if he is moderately fortunate, in gaining a seat, and might take the vacant place of Member for India with much advantage to the country. But the Indian party in Parliament, it may be feared, is likely to be confined to him for some time to come." Mr. Hume has repudiated the soft impeachment. He is no longer in the service or he would be a *persona grata* to somebody.

"NEWS has been received of internal dissensions in Bhootan directed against the authority of the present ruler. Some fighting appears to have taken place, but as the roads on the Darjeeling side are closed, the Government has no certain information regarding the present aspect of affairs."

"THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT has decided to close the Saidapet Farm from the 1st September next. The recent changes in the reorganization of the Agricultural Department have, it is suspected, led to this decision." The suspicion is apparently a ruse. The adjustment of *t s* and *d* have, in most instances, been the real cause of such closures.

THE *St. Petersburg* correspondent of the *Nord* advocates a union of the European powers to overthrow England's maritime supremacy. It complains of the enormous expense caused to Russia by warlike preparations to check British annoyance. The Russian Treasury has run dry. Let the Bear draw in his teeth, and the noble Lion, though he may occasionally shake his shaggy mane, will not harm his Sclavonic brother if he but knows the measure of his strength.

WE SHOULD have congratulated long before this, Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, who has for the last five years edited the *Indian Daily News*, on his election by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to fill the post of Secretary to the Chamber in succession to the late Mr. Rutherford.

THE FOLLOWING advertisement appears in a London paper:—"To be Given Away to any eligible applicant on the retirement of the present occupant, the whole of that most commodious seaport and commercial emporium commonly known as Suakim on the Red Sea Littoral, with all the appurtenances thereof, including twenty miles of Railway, and the exclusive right of way by the shortest trade route to the Upper Nile, with water communication for two Thousand Miles into the heart of Central Africa. The right to dispose of this valuable and most coveted investment has been acquired by the present holder by a capital expenditure of Several Millions Sterling. The water frontage is excellent, and the harbour accommodation in which the largest ironclads can lie in security, commands the Road to India. Intending occupants, who must be civilized, more or less, can have the whole of this desirable property with all the appurtenances thereof made over to them for Nothing.—Apply to *Messrs. Gladstone, Granville & Co.*, Downing Street, London, where maps, plans and full particulars may be obtained at any hour between 10 A.M., and 4 P.M."

THE RUSSIAN military organ, the St. Petersburg *Svet* sums up the situation thus:—"Forward to Herat; now is the time."

LORD WOLSELEY, Sir Evelyn Baring, and Nubar Pasha have strongly protested against the evacuation of Dongola, but without success.

THE UNIVERSITY of Cairo, in Egypt, is said to be 900 years older than Oxford, and has ten thousand students who are being educated as Mahomedan Missionaries.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH JUNE.

IN ANSWER to many anxious inquiries, demi-official news has been received from Simla, that His Excellency the Commander-in Chief regrets that no prospect can at present be held out for furlough or leave out of India (including Cashmere) being opened.

"THE HUB of the universe, as the modest Bostonians are wont to denominate the early American city, has long given shelter to the fancies of spiritualism. But it has now been thrown into a fever by the singular discovery of a universal mind-cure. This must not be supposed to have any peculiar connection with the healing of mental disease. Far from it. To the mind-curers all disease is a delusion, a fantasy. If the patient has broken his leg, or is racked with rheumatism, the mind-curer sits in front of him for twenty minutes, and while the sufferer thinks of nothing in particular, the physician steadily reflects that disease, being an evil, cannot be the work of the Author of Good, and only exists in the imagination. The patient, we are told, inevitably rises up whole. But the mind-cure is apparently capable of a double use. Not only can you think disease out of a person, but, what seems inconsistent, you can think it into one. Thus the priestess of the sect complains that an enemy 'thought arsenic into her husband with fatal effects.'"

"FOREIGN intelligence has, now formany years, been mainly supplied to the home newspapers by Reuter's Telegraph Company, but it appears that the great London daily newspapers have long considered the charges made for this intelligence, far too high. The charges are said to approach £2,000 a year for each paper of the kind. The *Times* has therefore called a meeting of these newspapers to consider whether any, and if so what, action should be taken. There were present at the meeting representatives from the *Times* itself, from the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Daily News*, the *Morning Post*, the *Morning Advertiser*, and the *Daily Chronicle*—six papers in all—who agreed upon a common course of action, namely to give up Reuter's telegrams altogether, and to start an agency of their own. The only one of the London dailies that has not joined the movement is the *Standard*."

GERMANY has not been allowing the grass to grow under her feet in the matter of acquiring foreign possessions. She now has in Africa and the South Seas (1), Great Namaqua Land, comprising:—Angra Pequena (Luderitzland), on the West Coast of Africa, with three adjacent islands; some territory lying east of the above; and part of the Damara and Namaqua coast; (2), the Cameroons; (3) Togo Land; (4), Kabitai and Koba Land, between the Rio Pongo and the Dubrecka river, opposite the English Los Islands; (5), the lands of the German

Company for Colonisation in East Africa, adjoining the sultanate of Zanzibar; (6), certain territory on Congo; (7), Kaiser Wihelm's-Land in New Guinea; (8), the New Britain Archipelago, now to be called the Bismarck Archipelago.

"A STRONG PREJUDICE exists in France against the rough and blunt manners of John Bull.—A French gentleman observed, that the English vulgar even when they aimed at performing an act of civility, did in a *gauche* way;—and he gave an instance which occured to himself at Canterbury, where he went to see the cathedral. The woman who conducted him was exceedingly attentive, and took particular pains to make out his broken English and to explain whatever he desired. At last she pointed out to him a monument, which she begged him to notice; 'for,' said she, 'I should be sorry you should miss seeing that.' On his thanking her, and inquiring whose ashes it contained, "Well, to be sure!" exclaimed the woman, 'I thought you would have found it out; why, it is the tomb of the Black Prince, who gave you Frenchmen many a good drubbing."'

THE FOLLOWING is the text of the clause which it is proposed to insert in the Indian Copyright Bill on the subject of newspaper telegrams:—

"When a telegram from any place outside British India is sent, either directly or through a news-agency, to any person for publication in a newspaper, and is published in that newspaper within twenty-four hours after its receipt by the person to whom it is so sent, no person shall within twenty-four hours from its publication in that newspaper, and without the consent of the proprietor of that paper, print and publish the telegram, or the substance thereof, or any extract therefrom, unless he can prove that the information so published by him was obtained otherwise than directly or indirectly from that newspaper or from another newspaper to which the same telegram had been supplied by the same agency. Every telegram to which this section applies shall be headed 'Protected Telegram,' and shall state the day and hour of its receipt, and the day and hour of its publication. Days and hours so specified shall be presumed correct until the contrary is proved. If any person contravenes this section he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees."

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill, there are the following remarks on the above clause:

"Its provisions are novel in this country, but a precedent for them is to be found in the legislation of some of the British colonies. It has been represented to the Government of India that telegraphic messages obtained at great expense from foreign countries, either directly or through such agencies as that of Reuter are copied with impunity by other newspapers, and that this form of piracy materially discourages honest journalistic enterprise."

The logic is lame, as Government logic often is, and the working of the scheme is sure to cause much annoyance. For the benefit of our big brethern a twelve-hour clause should suffice

THURSDAY, 25TH JUNE.

THE DEATH of Victor Hugo has plunged France in intense grief. The Press in Paris seems overwhelmed by this "national misfortune," and every detail of his last illness is recorded in the most graphic language. At the Senate the President, after a few impressive and sympathetic words of poignant grief, announced that no work would be done on that day. "All France mourns," said M. Henri Brisson, and his words were received with cheers from all sides. Never was there such a characteristic display of feeling. The excitement in Paris is general, intense, and widely felt.

INFORMATION HAS been received of the annexation by the French of several ports on the West Coast of Africa. It is stated that some French vessels arrived at Grand Pope on the 12th ult., and in the name of the French Government annexed the port. The vessels went to Ogwy on the following day, and placed that place under French protection. On the 14th Little Popo was annexed. It was also reported, but not afterwards confirmed, that Porte Seguro had been taken over by the French. There was very little ceremony, the annexations being performed in a quiet and unpretentious manner.

A NEW torpedo has been invented by Mr. Brennam, a young Australian, and adopted by the British Admiralty as a part of the National armament. According to report, the inventor is to have a very handsome reward, and various sums ranging from £40,000 to £100,000 are mentioned, while it is positively asserted he has been paid £10,000 on account. The new torpedo, which is of the aggressive class, is altogether distinct in principle from the Whitehead, the Harvey, or any other system known in the service. The torpedo is impelled by a steam engine which acts upon it by winding in very rapidly wires coiled round reels within the machine. As the wires are independent of each other, and actuate different propellers, the torpedo can be steered from the engine with great accuracy. It is even practicable to stop the messenger in full flight and send it on again; but this is thought to try severely the endurance of the wires, which are as thin as those of a bird cage. Jets of light are produced by some chemical agency, and are designed to indicate the position of the torpedo at night; but being screened in front they are visible only to the observers in rear. Travelling with very little of its body above water it would scarcely be seen by an enemy until too close for resistance or escape, and as its speed increases the harder it is pulled, the last part of the journey can always be the fastest.

A CORRESPONDENT, who writes from Russia to the *Pioneer*, believes that though at present war is averted, it is sure to take place within eighteen months. A *corps d'armee* of twenty-five thousand men is expected daily at Sevastopol, which is being fortified by enormous works.

TWO THOUSAND cases of cholera occurred in three days in the provinces of Valencia, Casterlon, and Murcia, out of which eight hundred were fatal. A few deaths have occurred in Madrid.

THE CALAMITY in Kashmir turns out to be greater than was formerly supposed. It is estimated that altogether no fewer than 5,000 persons have perished and that some 10,000 have been more or less seriously injured.

A DEPUTATION from the political committee of the Camberwell Radical Club has waited upon the honorary president, Miss Helen Taylor, to invite her to become a Parliamentary candidate in the Radical interest for North Camberwell at the general election. Mr. C. Ammon, the secretary of the club, pointed out that there was no statutory law against a lady sitting and voting in the House of Commons, and he was certain that Miss Taylor, if she was willing to come forward, would receive a large amount of support, especially from the working classes. In reply Miss Helen Taylor said that she would feel it an honour to contest the constituency as an earnest supporter of woman suffrage, as well as on other political grounds. If, however, there was fair chance of a genuine working man candidate being returned by the Radicals, she would not like to oppose him. This point was discussed for some time, and eventually Miss Taylor consented to accept the invitation and to go to the poll.

FRIDAY, 26TH JUNE.

"THE INTERNATIONAL Sanitary Conference which has been opened at Rome will be mainly occupied with the pressing question of Cholera and Quarantine. The Conference is attended by the Ambassadors and Ministers of eight and twenty Powers, including India, and from first to last there will be present a large number of official Medical Delegates, whose conclusions ought to have no small value for the State Medicine of Europe. Upon the refusal of Count Mancini to undertake the duties of President, the election fell upon Count Cadorna, whose courtesy and efficiency are still remembered in England. While the deliberations will be carried on under the influence of diplomatic personages, the questions of fact and principle will naturally be left to the expert members working either in full Conference, or in small committees. The Conference at Rome will take up the problem where the Vienna Conference of 1874 left it, just as the latter inherited the conclusions of the Conference at Constantinople in 1866, and as the delegates who assembled at the Turkish capital had the protracted but nugatory deliberations of the Paris Conference in 1851 to break the ground for them." Of course the world is not much wiser now in regard to the subject than what it was before. But the annoyance caused by quarantine to free travelling and "science" is veering round to meet the requirements of the case. Some of those who were the loudest in their denunciations before are now cooing like doves. *Vive la science!*

WE HAVE been requested to insert the following and we do so with pleasure:

"A para recently appeared in the columns of this paper to the effect that Miss Avabai Bhownagree was the first Indian young lady who had passed in some subjects in the last Cambridge Local examinations. Without any reflection on Miss Bhownagree, we are glad to state, that too years ago a young lady of the very tender age of 14 by name Miss Mable Banerjee of purely Indian parentage the only child of Mr. C.N. Banerj Barrister-at-law, at present Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Sub-Division of Behar, and grand daughter of the venerable Missionary Revd. H.H. Sandel of St. Paul's Cathedral of our town, appeared for the same examination as Miss Bhownaggree and passed creditably in Scripture, Mathematics, English & History. We make this correction in justice to Miss Banerjee and to the Bengali community to which the belongs. It is now clear that Miss Banerji is the first Indian young lady and Miss Bhownaggree the second, but first amongst the Parsees who appeared for this examination. It speaks well for both the young ladies and their parents and guardians and we wish other young Indian ladies will follow in their wake."

WE PUBLISH with pleasure the following letter which the Secretary to the Native Press Association, Lucknow, received from the Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your communication forwarding the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Editors and proprietors of the Native newspapers of Lucknow, on the 3rd of April 1885. The resolutions embody the determination of those concerned to discuss public matters in a moderate and judicial spirit, and to exclude from the organs they control all unverified rumours and reports.

"In reply I am to state that His Excellency recognizes with pleasure the wise and patriotic spirit evinced on the occasion by the promoters of the meeting. Lord Dufferin is a sincere friend of the Native Press in India. He regards it as an institution essentially necessary to the well being and progress of the nation, and as capable of rendering the greatest services both to the Government and the people. His Excellency is an attentive reader of the Native Journals, as they are the legitimate channels through which an independent native public opinion expresses the wants and wishes of the community at large. When we take into account the extent of this Peninsula, the variety of its races, languages and creeds, the complicated problems involved in its administration, and the diversity of interests with which the Executive has to deal, it is evident that the energies of a ubiquitous, honest, and intelligent Press is one of the most powerful assistants, the Government can possess to the proper conduct of public affairs. There is nothing therefore which His Excellency will always hail with greater pleasure than the exhibition by the Native Press of India of that dignity, self-respect, sobriety of thought and expression, and accuracy of statement which can alone enable it to give due weight and force to the views it advocates. The resolutions which you have just passed are a significant sign of the progress the Press of India is making in the right direction and it is on this account that His Excellency has requested me to express in as earnest terms as I can command his appreciation of the high and worthy motives which have dictated them.

HERE is an unseemly squabble between Mr. Frederic Harrison and Mr. Herbert Spencer. Mr. Harrison writes:—

May 28, 1885.—"Dear Mr. Spencer,—I cannot admit that there is anything to justify you in being a party to the American re-print of articles of mine, without my knowledge or consent. I learn accidentally that a volume has appeared in New York, which consists of three recent articles of yours in the *Nineteenth Century*, printed alternately with three recent articles of mine, with an introduction, notes, and appendix. This re-issue of my articles was made without the knowledge of myself, or of the proprietor of the *Nineteenth Century* and he tells me that it is a case of piracy.

"You now avow (in your letter to me of yesterday) that the volume was issued by your American publisher, and was edited by your friend, Professor Youmans after consultation with you, with your consent, and assistance. You also avow that you furnished the editor with controversial comments on my articles, and requested him to append them in his own way—that is to say, you have abetted a clandestine re-print of three articles of mine, interpolated with notes supplied by yourself. I regard this, not only as an act of literay piracy, but as a new and most unworthy form of liberty piracy. May I ask if it is proposed to hand you the profits of a book of which I am (in part) the author, or are these to be retained by your American publisher and friend?"

"IN A certain country in Wales, some years ago, when a person died, his friends sent for the 'sin-eater,' of the district, who, for half-a-crown *took upon himself the sins of the deceased*, by the simple process of eating them. A loaf of bread was provided, which the 'sin-eater, first placed upon the dead man's chest, then muttered some incantations over it, finally eating it. By this he was believed to have taken from the defunct the heavy weight of his sins, appropriating them to himself, for which act of kindness he was regarded by everybody as an outcast. After the ceremony was finished, and he had received his pay, the 'sin-devourer' vanished in double quick time, it being the usual custom for the bereaved friends to belabour him with sticks."

SATURDAY, 27TH JUNE.

THE spirit of mischief has lately been manifesting itself in a curious way at the Academy exhibition this year. It comes in the form of deep cuts and scratches on the face of some of the principal paintings,—cuts deep enough to expose the canvas. Several theories have been started to account for the mischief. Some suppose that "rejected" contributors have avenged themselves in this way. Others imagine that it is an expression of the feeling of disgust with which prudery has marked the steady increase of late in the number of nude pictures and that the cuts and scratches are the most expeditious and effectual remedy for the "nood Ussies" who offend the tender susceptibilities of the "British Matron." Others again, attribute it to pure mischief or madness. Had such a thing happened in India some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries would have at once set it down to native disloyalty and sedition, and the utter absence of the æsthetic bump in their heads. We think some heads should have more bumps than what they get.

THE authorities in England have at last seen their way to sanction the Establishment of a Consular Agency at Yarkhand, and probably Mr. Ney Alias will be appointed to the post of Consul there.

THE Government of India has decided not to fill up the the vacancy in the Vice-regal Council caused by the retirement of Mr. Gibbs. This is as it should be, and we highly praise the decision the Supreme Government has come to in respect of filling up the post of its Public Works Minister.

A BANGALORE paper writes:—"The appointment of Mr. Desa Urs to a Lieutenancy in the 1st Light Cavalry is the first practical recongition of that

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right to which the natives of this country have of late years drawn particular and repeated attention. We believe Mr. Desa Urs is indebted to Sir Frederick Roberts and Mr. Lyall, the late British Resident of this station, for an appointment which others of his equally well-born countrymen will covet. By family ties he is connected with the royal house of Maisur." The benighted Presidency is really going ahead of us all. What will the Grundies of the India Government and Britannicus think of this desecration of the Magna Charta? It is obvious Mr. Thomas of the Ilbert Bill notoriety is not in high feathers just now in the council room of Mr. Grant-Duff.

ADEN and its vicinity were in course of this month visited by a tremendous cyclone which caused great loss to the shipping. Some of the ship-owners of this town have suffered considerable losses on account of them. A second cyclone blew soon after near Bombay and caused immense mischief.

A NEW mineral water spring has been discovered at Pushagatraga in the Vizigapatam District. Crowds of people are said to be daily flocking there for bathing in the waters of the spring. Those who have faith in the healing virtue of mineral waters may rejoice in the discovery.

We cull the following item of news from a contemporary:—"The latest news from Egypt is that the withdrawal of our troops from the Soudan is causing wide-spread consternation. The military authorities learn from Dongola that 67,000 refugees are flying from the province to Egypt Proper, carrying with them all their moveable property." "They form one long, straggling string." Their chances of reaching a place of safety unmolested may easily be estimated.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 144 against 180 and 188 in the two preceding weeks, and 24 less than the corresponding week last year. The mortality from Cholera has been unusually low during the week. 10 deaths from this cause were registered against 16 and 27 in the two preceding weeks, the quinquennial mean being 25. There were 3 deaths from small-pox against 3 and 4 in the two preceding weeks. Fevers and bowel-complaints were somewhat below the average of the quinquennial period. The general mortality during the week at the rate of 17·3 per 1000 per annum.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 21st June.—The Ministerial dead-lock continues, Lord Salisbury demanding to monopolize the House until the prorogation, and Liberal members forbearing to attack the Budget.

London 22nd June.—Ministerial crisis continues. Mr. Gladstone declines to accept Lord Salisbury's demands.

London 23rd June.—The difficulty between the Conservative and Liberal leaders has been arranged, the Liberals having given their assurance in general terms that they will support the Government.

Lord Cranbrook has been appointed Lord President of the Privy Council; Lord Harrowby to the Privy Seal; the Duke of Richmond President of the Board of Trade; Mr. Arthur Balfour, President of the Local Government Board, and Mr. Stanhope, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

London 23rd June evening.—The House of Lords this evening finally passed the Bill for the Re-distribution of Seats and afterwards adjourned until Thursday.

The House of Commons has adjourned until to-morrow, when new writs will be issued.

Lord Salisbury has arrived at Windsor.

It has been decided that three regiments from Upper Egypt are to be temporarily quartered at Alexandria.

The French have evacuated the island of Formosa.

London, 24th June.—Sir William Hart Dyke has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Henry Chaplin Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

It is announced that Sir Robert Hart has been appointed British Minister at Pekin and the Corea.

Sir Drummond Wolff replaces Sir Evelyn Baring in Egypt.

Paris, 22nd June.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has approved of the extraordinary credit of twelve million francs for the despatch of 3,000 French troops to Madagascar.

Madrid, 21st June.—A serious riot occurred here last night, owing to an official declaration having been published, stating that cholera had broken out in Madrid. Tradesmen resented this, and assembled in large numbers, and created great disturbance. The military were called out, and fired on the crowd many of whom were injured. The rioters were eventually dispersed by the troops.

Bombay, 21st June.—In yesterday's message, after "the Commons had agreed to the motion without a division," the sentence should read as follows. Please therefore correct: "Lord Salisbury, on a similar motion being made in the Lords, explained that communications were being exchanged between the leaders of both parties: and that it was impossible to make any statement on either side at present. He objected to proceed to-day with the Redistribution Bill, because its passing would prevent a dissolution of Parliament before November. He therefore moved the postponement of the motion for an adjournment. The Lords carried this motion against the Government by 124 to 66 votes."

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on *Thursday*, the *2nd July* at 7½ P.M.

Subject: The General Properties of Matter.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., &c., on *Saturday*, the *4th July* at 3 P.M.

Subject: The General Properties of Metals.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs 6, exclusive of the fee for practical demonstrations; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
June 27th, 1885. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1885.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE PRINCES.

THE *Pioneer* has raised a very important question. Our contemporary, after noticing in most handsome terms, the loyalty of the feudatory Princes and Chiefs of India, which has been so strikingly shown during the recent crisis, pertinently asks, "what can we do in return for this outburst of loyalty?" The writer in the *Pioneer* proceeds: "so far the English Government have acknowledged with frank satisfaction and genuine feeling the offers made by Hydrabad and the other Indian States; but is this enough?" There can be no manner of doubt that the wonderful loyalty displayed by the Princes and the people of India during the Central Asian crisis has not been sufficiently recognized. So far we are perfectly at one with the *Pioneer*. But when our contemporary goes to explain how the public services of the feudatory chiefs can best be rewarded, he shows his lamentable failure to rise to the occasion. He thinks that the requirements of the case will be sufficiently met by the bestowal more freely than at present of the orders of the 'Star of India' and the 'Indian Empire' upon Native gentlemen and officials in Native States. "The numbers available," the writer in the *Pioneer* continues, "are now limited by statute, but in a special case like the present an expansion might well be made by a revision of the statutes. The feudatory Princes could then furnish yearly the names of those gentlemen in their states whose services were worthy of recognition by the Queen Empress, and the names thus sent in could be placed on a special list entirely distinct from those recorded in the ordinary way. The recipients might receive their decorations from the hand of the Princes themselves, just as in Egypt the *Mejideh* and *Osmaniah* are given by the Khedive on receipt from the Sultan. The matter is one more of sentiment than anything else, but sentiment in the East is a great factor in politics, and it would be wrong to ignore it. The present is an excellent opportunity for taking some action, as the spontaneous outburst of loyalty all over India demands more recognition than the stereotyped acknowledgment of thanks which the Imperial Government have forwarded to their feudatories."

It is a great pity that, in discussing an important question like this, the *Pioneer* should have arrived at such a miserable solution. We readily admit that sentiment in the East is a great factor in politics, as it is in France and elsewhere, and that it would be wrong to ignore it. But then it should be carefully borne in mind that sentiment is not every thing. Our rulers look upon the Princes and people of India as children and treat them accordingly. All that is wanted to please a child is a fine toy; so all that is required to satisfy an Indian, whoever and whatever he may be, is "a bit of ribbon." The sooner this notion is removed from the minds of our rulers, the better for the true progress of the country. With all their weakness for displays, Orientals are keen observers. They are shrewd enough to distinguish the shadow from the substance, to know shams from realities. Acknowledgments of thanks and distribution of honours cost nothing. If the Government is really anxious to recognize the recent spontaneous outburst of loyalty all over India in a suitable manner, it must be prepared to make some substantial concession to the Princes and people of India. We have had enough of empty thanks and decorations and sweet words. Let the present occasion be signalized in an entirely different manner. Lord Randolph Churchill, in the course of his recent speech on the vote of credit in the House of Commons, said:—"Many of the Indian Princes had great grievances against the Calcutta Government; some of them more or less were well-founded. All had gone on for a long time neglected by the Government." This is not the language of the Native Press, which, according to the average Anglo-Indian, exists merely for the purpose of preaching sedition. The words we have quoted were uttered by one of the prominent leaders of the Conservative party in his place in Parliament. We are strongly of opinion that the present is an excellent opportunity for taking some action with a view to redressing the grievances of the feudatory Chiefs and Princes. If the *Pioneer* is most anxious to see, as it proposes, the wonderful loyalty of the feudatory Chiefs of India which has been strikingly shown during the Central Asian crisis sufficiently acknowledged, it should strongly recommend the Foreign Office to take some steps in the direction we have just indicated. But our contemporary will probably be the last person in the world to do such a thing. When the late lamented Sir Salar Jung made an attempt to get back the Berars for his master, the *Pioneer* raised a terrible outcry against him. So when Lord Ripon, impelled by his love of justice and fair play, consented to reopen the question of the Maharajah of Holkar's conduct during the Mutiny, our contemporary lost his temper, and vehemently denounced the action of the late Viceroy. And we have no hesitation whatever in saying that if the Maharajah Scindiah were to apply for the restoration to him of the fortress of Gwalior, the *Pioneer* would oppose the application with all its power. Will the Foreign Office act upon Lord Randolph Churchill's excellent suggestion, and enquire into the grievances of the feudatory Chiefs of India? It cannot fail to strike even the most superficial observers that the Native Princes, though sincerely loyal and attached to the British Crown, are not contented with their position. Why this should be the case when Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress has solemnly guaranteed them the possession of their territories, rights and privileges, is a question which demands careful and attentive consideration.

It is notorious that the treatment which the feudatory chiefs receive at the hands of the political agents, who are accredited to their courts by the Foreign Office, is, as a rule, far from what it ought to be. These officers, who are, generally speaking, hot-headed and over-zealous and removed from the wholesome check of public opinion, go beyond their legitimate functions of watching and advising, and take to dictating and domineering. They interfere with matters which do not fall within their sphere, and the inevitable consequence is friction with the chiefs. We cannot better describe the unsatisfactory relations that generally exist between the feudatory chiefs and the political officers who represent the paramount power in their courts than in the following words of the *Statesman*:—"The ill-relations that commonly exist between the Native Princes and our Residents, and the conduct that the former have frequently to submit to from the latter, are known to every man in the country. It is idle to deny that we have treated the Princes of India badly by imposing upon them Residents who were personally distasteful to them. Thus the whole country knows that Travancore was tyrannised over for years by the Resident whom we insisted on keeping at his court. There is no member in the Government who dares plead ignorance of the fact. While there is no appointment of greater delicacy in the public service than that of the Residents, one-half

of the men in these positions are unfit to hold them from their want of temper, disagreeable manners, want of judgment or want of tact; but Government knows nothing about it we are to understand." It is high time that some effectual measures were adopted with a view to place the relations between the feudatory chiefs and British political officers on a better footing. The mischievous traditions of the Political Department should be broken through altogether. Lord Northbrook, while Viceroy, directed that whenever any communication, either verbal or in writing, is made to a Native ruler by an official acting under instructions, a copy of the communication so made must be at once forwarded for information of the Governor-General in Council. This was a move in the right direction; but unfortunately it did not go far enough.

There is no hope of effecting any real improvement in the relations between the Native Princes and political officers, so long as an independent tribunal is not established to decide the disputes of the feudatory chiefs with the paramount power. As matters now stand, these chiefs are absolutely at the mercy of the Foreign Office, or, in other words,of the hot-headed agents of that office accredited to their courts. There is no definite political policy to regulate the dealings of the paramount power with its feudatories, and the decision of all cases in which the latter are interested rests entirely with the Foreign Office. The veriest street pick-pocket caught red-handed in British territory cannot be condemned without a fair trial; but the fate of a Native Prince may be determined without allowing him an opportunity of defending himself from the charges made against him. The words of an English official in India are always accepted for gospel truth. Every thing is thus left to the Resident, who knows very well that the Foreign Office will not question what he may say, and the Native Prince concerned will obtain no hearing. There can be no manner of doubt that the best remedy for this evil lies in the establishment of an independent tribunal for the open discussion and decision of all disputes between the paramount power and its feudatories. Until such a tribunal is established, the grievances of the Native Princes cannot be redressed and consequently their discontent cannot be removed. The spontaneous outburst of loyalty on the part of the feudatory chiefs cannot be better rewarded than by the establishment of an independent tribunal as we have recommended; and if the *Pioneer* is sincerely anxious to see the loyalty of the Native Princes of India more generously recognized than by the stereotyped acknowledgment of thanks, it should strongly support our recommendation.

THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF OUDH.

WE FIND from the Oudh Administration Report of 1884 that the rain-fall on which the harvests of the last year were dependent was small compared with that of previous years. It is a remarkable fact that the rain-fall in Oudh has been decreasing within the last three years. The general average of rain-fall in Oudh is 40 inches, but in 1882 it was 29 inches, in 1883, 30 inches, and in 1884, it was only 24 inches. Successive years of drought have lowered the general water-level of the province, and the cultivators have to toil by night and day at their wells. But notwithstanding insufficient rain during the year, all the crops, except rice, yielded a good average; and although the entire absence of winter-rain entailed much labour in irrigation, the dryness and clearness of the season seems to have assisted in producing an exceptionally good yield of most of the spring crops. The outturn of the crops being good, the revenue demand was paid with punctuality. The revenue demand during the past year was 1,40,22,887, and in ten out of the twelve districts the *entire* recoverable revenue was collected. With the exception of a trifling sum—Rs. 387—in one of the districts, the revenue had been got in throughout the province completely and punctually, exclusive of those items in which the demand,—(Rs. 26,882 in Sultanpur)—had been formally suspended after careful inquiry and report by the District Officer. Thus eleven of the twelve districts showed an absolutely clear balance sheet with regard to the current demand, a position which the revenue collections had never before attained.

The collection of the revenue with punctuality and without pressure during the past year, may be taken, says His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, "as satisfactory evidence that the land-revenue is now throughout Oudh light in its incidence, and paid without difficulty, even in seasons of considerable injury to the harvests." We are afraid we cannot subscribe to this opinion. Oudh is admittedly taken to be the most heavily assessed province in the empire, and the landowners most bitterly complain of the heavy burdens put upon them. The average rent per acre in Oudh is, we see from the returns, Rs. 3-6-4; the revenue rate per acre is taken to be 15 as. 7 p. and the net profit per acre is put down at Rs. 1-3-4. If we deduct from this recorded profit the revenue rate which the landholder is obliged to pay for the uncultivated area including unculturable waste, in his estate, his profits would be reduced by about 6as.6p. and only 8as. 7p. will remain to him per acre. Now what between heavy regular assessment, local cesses and rates, and collection expenses, payment of subscriptions in multiform shapes, and other incidental expenditure, we very much doubt whether Oudh landholders make a clear profit of 4as. per acre. This is very little, indeed; it amounts to five pice or two pence per biggah. In spite of all drawbacks most of the landholders punctually pay up the Government revenue and this fully justifies the wisdom of Lord Canning's settlement. Notwithstanding, however, the regularity and scrupulous punctuality with which most of the land-holders of Oudh meet the Government demand, at an immense sacrifice, and the considerate treatment they show to their tenants, an insensate cry is raised every now and then that the Oudh tenantry are rack-rented; that they are allowed to live only from hand to mouth; that the only possessions they have on earth are a few lean starved bullocks, tattered rags round the waist, and a few mud-pots to cook in their food. This would be a harrowing picture, no doubt, if it were only true. Fortunately such a state of things is unknown in Oudh, and it has been proved by most careful inquiry that the condition of the Oudh tenants compares most favorably with that of the raiyats in other parts of the empire, particularly in the Dekhan. We quote here with pleasure the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the agricultural prosperity of Oudh:—

"The year was plainly a prosperous one. In spite of severe losses in some crops, the harvests were on the whole sufficient, markets were well stocked, and prices kept on a moderate level. The necessity for continuous irrigation and the very considerable demand for labour on the Bengal and North-Western Railway gave the labouring classes exceptional employment. Crime has not been for many years so light, and, except for an epidemic of small-pox in the eastern districts, the seasons were singularly healthy. Even cattle-disease was less prevalent than usual. Rents and revenue were paid with punctuality; and all the returns indicate that the people were in comparatively easy circumstances. In several matters of official administration there was decided improvement. The rent inquiries which took up so much time in the previous year had ended, and the District Officers had greater leisure for their regular duties, and in the details connected with the collection of the revenue, in the management of the estates in their charge, in the encouragement of agricultural loans, and in the disposal of partitions, there was a satisfactory advance both in the character and extent of the work done."

The radical reformers of the day have now raised a cry that wholesale eviction is carried on in Oudh, and that thousands of the Oudh peasants are deprived every year of their homesteads and holdings, and thrown adrift on the world. The *Pioneer*, in a recent issue, says that for the approaching year—1293 Fasli—84,549 notices of ejectment have been issued. As no official returns have been published, we are unable to check these figures, but we accept them as correct for the sake of argument. Before we point out, however, what this large number of notices really implies, we would ask our readers to follow us in our analysis of a few well-authenticated facts, with regard to the same notices given in the last Revenue Administration Report. We find that in 1884, 64,950 notices of ejectment were issued. Taking the number of tenants-at-will in Oudh at 1,804, 531, the average of notices will be 3·5 per cent. Now these notices are classified under four heads according to the reason of their issue; for (1) tenants' default in the payment of rent, the number of notices issued was 39,560; (2) for tenants' inability to cultivate 1,797; (3) in order to enhance the rent of the tenant, 16,322, (4) other causes 7,271. The land law of every country would certainly accept the first two as valid reasons for serving notices of ejectment upon inveterate defaulters, and upon those who profess their inability to cultivate the holdings which they rent. Let us look now at the results of these notices; 19,331 were allowed to remain in possession at their former rent, and 15,849 at a slightly enhanced rent. About 15,200 tenants were at first evicted from the whole of their cultivation, but were subsequently provided for, either in the same village, or in other villages. About 9,700 persons took up another trade, and the fate of 450 was unknown. Looking at these figures carefully we see that of the 65,000 tenants threatened with eviction there was actually no eviction in the case of 55,000 raiyats. 9,700 persons took up, we are told, another trade. We can easily imagine what these trades were. The Brahmins and Rajputs became peons, and the inferior castes became either carpenters, iron-smiths, or chaukidars. Most of them cultivated land in addition to their hereditary professions,and on finding that land-cultivating did not pay, they simply reverted to their hereditary professions.There are about 25,000 villages in Oudh, and the addition of a carpenter,an iron-smith or a shop-keeper who sells *dal* and *wheat*, to every two villages every year is not a matter for mourning. Of the 450 persons whose fate is unknown, a little inquiry would have shown that they had neither committed suicide for the loss of their holdings, nor were starved to death, but most of them, being residents of other parts of the North-West, had gone over to their own villages, and had taken up congenial occupations. The same mode of analysis will show that the figures given in the *Pioneer* about the notices of ejectment in the approaching year are extremely fallacious. It will be seen by the aid of a little rule of proportion that, with the exception of 588 persons, all the notices were either actually withdrawn, or the evicted tenants were suitably provided for; and the 588 people whose fate is unknown to official recorders, are all hale and hearty and are, no doubt, profitably employed in the neighbourhood of the *Pioneer's* Office at Allahabad, or at Agra, or on the borders of Nepal. In speaking of these notices of ejectment the Lieutenant-Governor says:—"Considerable though the increase in eviction was, there are features of the process which, it is only fair to recognise, are not so unsatisfactory as they might be. The object of the landowners' action was in greater measure the reduction of the non-resident cultivation, which must be always the least productive form of agriculture; they refrained from pressing the advantages which a judicial decision had given them; and when the notices ended in actual eviction, dispossession was more mildly enforced, and a large proportion of the tenants left in occupation of part of the lands they had been cultivating. It has, also, to be remembered that eviction is often the only remedy against a recalcitrant tenant. At the same time it is the constant remark of the District Officers that the recorded facts are not the complete facts, and that, while it is known that in every other village in the province one or more ejectment notices were served, it is not known how far each such notice was used to influence an enhancement of the rents of neighbouring tenants." Such being His Honor's views with regard to the notices of ejectment, we are surprised to see that he advocates another Tenancy Bill for Oudh. The Report says:—

"The figures in the report strengthen his belief that the Oudh rent law in regard to tenants holding-at-will might be amended with advantage to the tenantry and without detriment to the real interests of the landlords. The steady increase of ejectments indicates a practical insecurity of holdings, and a constant shifting of the cultivators, that can hardly be otherwise than economically disadvantageous; while in districts where the tenants very largely belong to the classes that formerly claimed some kind of

property in the land, or at any rate some fixity of tenure by custom, the uncertainty and instability of their year-by-year occupation must, if it continues (as it probably will), keep up a feeling of discouragement and discontent. If the question of amendment is treated in a reasonable and deliberate manner, any proposals being explained to and openly discussed with both landlords and tenants, there should be good ground for expecting to reach conclusions leading towards some measure for protection of the tenants, and for the bettering of their condition, that may command the assent of the landlords, and that would avoid any encroachment upon the established system of landownership in Oudh. The landlords concerned are not the taluqdars only, but all proprietors of land in the province; the tenants concerned are almost the whole body of tenantry. And since questions of hereditary tenant-right, or of the growth of occupancy tenures, have been finally settled in Oudh so that the landlords need have no fear of their revival, it is hard to believe that the contract relations between proprietors and cultivators cannot be adjusted by law upon some basis that may place a moderate check on the present liability of the tenants to unlimited annual ejectments.

This looks ominous. Oudh is just recovering from the wounds inflicted on it by the vagaries of the advocates of the dead-level policy who wanted to overturn Lord Canning's Settlement, and sweep away the Talaqdars of Oudh. The province has had enough of rent-agitation and of the *bouleversing* process in the past. Sir Alfred Lyall is credited with the clear foresight of a statesman, and we cannot imagine that his name would be associated with a spoliatory measure, which would simply ruin the fair povince of Oudh.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE EDUCATED NATIVES.

AN Englishman, who is understood to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, has, under the *nom de-plume* of "Trust and Fear Not," written a remarkably able and thoughtful pamphlet on the Native Volunteer movement. The pamphlet, which is entitled "Ought Natives to be welcomed as Volunteers," is a most valuable contribution to the literature of the subject, and deserves to be carefully studied by all persons interested in the progress of this country. The writer states that the real question before Government is, whether English-educated Natives ought to be welcomed as Volunteers; and he has no hesitation whatever in answering this question in an emphatic affirmative. He clearly explains the considerations which have led him to this conclusion. As a vindication of the class of English-educated Natives, the pamphlet before us leaves nothing to be desired. The writer points out that, though this class is numerically small, it is politically, day by day, becoming more powerful. The premises which he undertakes to prove are—(1) the educated Natives exercise, and will hereafter exercise, great influence in India; (2) that their future attitude towards the British Government depends on the wisdom and justice with which they are treated; and that (3) they are a class which, by a statesmanlike and equitable policy, can be firmly attached to the British Empire, but by repressive and ungenerous treatment they may be driven into disloyalty.

From this point of view, great importance attaches to the question of Native volunteering. The average Anglo-Indian deliberately shuts his eyes to the political power which the class of educated Natives already exercise and will exercise in the future. He has persuaded himself that the great mass of the people have no sympathy with the educated Natives, who have, therefore, very little influence. This is a fatal and lamentable blunder. The writer of the pamphlet under notice says:—"It is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that, by our educational policy during the last thirty years, we have, for good or evil, revolutionized India. The English-educated party possesses the future of India. Those who live in the N. W. P. and the Panjab, where the influence of this party is, at present, far less felt than in Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, and officers in outlying tracts in these latter Presidencies may not be disposed to admit the full significance of this proposition; and one of the disabilities under which our present administration labours is that it is not only itself removed from the centres of mental and political activity among Natives for a great part of the year, but also is surrounded by advisers whose experience of India has been gained elsewhere. The risk is very great, that a Government thus circumstanced will fail to appreciate the commanding influence which the educated section of the community already exercises round the Presidency-towns, and the still more commanding influence which it is destined to exercise all over India in the early future. . . . Here, if anywhere, it is true that knowledge is power, and it is that section of the community which monopolizes the knowledge and administration that exercises the power. All the Anglo-Vernacular papers in India are organs of one section or another of this class; all the vernacular papers are either directly in its hands or mere reflections of their Anglo-Vernacular *confreres*; all the schools, Anglo-Vernacular, vernacular, or elementary, are taught by its adherents: all the professions (and especially the most important of all, the profession of the law) are recruited from it, as are almost all Native officers in Government service drawing above Rs. 10 a month. . . . Agents, guides, instructors, and purveyors of information to the Indian nation as the educated natives already are, very little reflection ought to satisfy us that the India of the future will infallibly think and act as that section of the community, in whose hands are their schools, their press, their courts, and their public offices, may instruct them. It is clearly destined to be the voice of India and the brain of India, and the masses will be its hands, and will reflect its teaching." This view of the case will, of course, find no favour with the narrow-minded Anglo-Indians to whom the English-educated is an eye-sore, and who sigh for a return of the good old days when University graduates were unknown. But it will commend itself to the common sense of all intelligent and unprejudiced persons. It has been well said that nothing clouds a man's reason so much as prejudice. The sentiments which are fermenting in the minds of the small number of educated Natives will gradually permeate the hearts of the entire population of India. It is the gravest mistake to suppose that the class of educated Natives is an insignificant section of the community, without any political power or influence.

It is an article of the average Anglo-Indian's political creed that the educated Natives are disloyal to the British Crown, because they hate the English in India. But dislike to Anglo-Indians, as the writer of the pamphlet under notice pertinently observes, does not necessarily imply discontent with the English connection. He shows that it is perfectly conceivable that the Natives of India should become genuinely attached to the English connection, as interpreted by the Crown, the Parliament and the people of England, and yet be dissatisfied with the attitude of the majority of Anglo-Indians. The true position of English-educated Natives in the national fabric, as he justly remarks, is that of a party within the Imperial unity and not that of a foe to that unity. "This," he goes on to say, "is the outcome of our educational policy which English statesmen ought to recognise as natural and probable, and perhaps, they may find that circumstances have already worked most favourably for them, and it only wants a little tact and the exhibition of strict fairness and justice to make it an accomplished fact. . . . But if it is to be treated reasonably and honorably, it should be recognised at the outset, that it must necessarily be in opposition to what it is the fashion to style the bureaucracy, and the first step towards a right understanding of many of the controversies which elicit so much lamentable bitterness, is to perceive that a *party* antagonism between educated Natives on the one hand and Anglo-Indians, and above all officials on the other, is a necessity from the circumstances of the case; and the fact that this feud exists, is no more a sufficient reason for mistrusting the spontaneous and widespread loyalty to the English connection which the events of the last few months have evoked, than the attacks on Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain are a reason for accusing Conservatives of disloyalty. Would it not be a blunder worse than a crime for a Conservative Government to refuse to allow Liberals in England to become volunteers, because they are in favour of an extension of the suffrage, and is it not perhaps a more excusable but an equally grave blunder to hesitate about admitting educated Natives to become volunteers because they will pursue with marked approval an attack upon the Civil Service monopoly? A little consideration must show that it is utterly unreasonable to expect that the best and most manly of the educated Natives can look upon the bureaucracy in India otherwise than with jealousy and disfavour. . . . Can Anglo-Indian officials, above all Civilians, expect to be more fairly treated by educated Natives than Ministers of one party are by journals attached to their opponents; and can it truly be said that they are less so? So too, as regards many representative non-official Anglo-Indians, they have been very slow to realize the changed circumstances of the country." These thoughtful observations should be carefully studied by the Indian bureaucracy. The English-educated Natives as the agents and guides of the great mass of the people, constitute, so to say, Her Majesty's opposition in India. They feel called upon to criticise those measures of the Government, or those proceedings of individual officers, which deserve condemnation. In Anglo-India the slightest opposition to the wishes of the bureaucracy is construed into positive and rank disloyalty. The average Anglo-Indian will not see that the time has come when the bureaucrat must recast his ideas of Indian administration. The "ma-bap" *regime* of which he is so very fond is rapidly passing away. The educated Native demands a fair share in the administration of his own country—a demand which is the natural and inevitable result of the liberal educational policy which has been pursued during the last 30 years. The Government has created noble and honorable aspirations in the Indian mind, and the educated Native asks that he should be treated fairly and wisely. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the Government must regard the educated Native as hostile unless it is prepared to comply with his demands. The Government is not bound to concede any thing more than what justice requires, and all reasonable and moderate men will be satisfied with such concession. What is wanted is unflinching impartiality, equal justice to all parties and sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the educated Indian mind. "Fair play and no favour" should be the motto of the Government. The writer of the pamphlet under notice observes:—"Repress educated Natives, distrust them, let them see that the policy of India for the Indians and of training them to administer their country is a fiction, and you weld them all into one solid phalanx united by the common bond of despair and hatred towards Europeans. Can any policy be more insensate than this? But open the door to their ambitions, and you at once let in all the emulations, class interests, sectional friction, which, if not in themselves good, are at any rate a necessary element in a healthy state of society, and instead of a solid phalanx you have a crowd of aspirants competing with one another under conditions which the Government will prescribe, and in a race, of which it will be the umpire and the distributor of prizes; which of these policies should real statesmanship prefer?" It is for the British public to answer this question. It is for them to decide.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN SIMLA.

BEFORE Lord Ripon's Local Self-Government Scheme was propounded, the cause of Municipal reform had been taken up in right earnest by the rate-payers of Simla under the able guidance of Mr. Allan Hume. It was fortunate for the success of the cause that the campaign commenced under such favourable auspices at the summer capital of the Government of India. Simla has a large European population, and when Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war. The Punjab Government at first tried to snub the rate-payers of Simla and declined to alter the Municipal constitution of the town. The late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert Egerton, had to pay dearly for his temerity in this matter.

He was no match for Mr. Allan Hume, the Secretary to the Simla Municipal Committee, who made mince-meat of the arguments on which the decision of the Local Government was based. With the accession of Sir Charles Aitchison to the Lahore *musnud* a remarkable change came over the spirit of the Punjab Government. The representations of the rate-payers of Simla were listened to, and they got more than they had dared to ask. They had proposed that at least two-fifths of the entire Committee be appointed by election; but Sir Charles Aitchison gave them a wholly elected Committee instead of a partly nominated and partly elected one. All wise Anglo-Indians gravely shook their heads, and predicted that the new arrangement would turn out an utter failure. Time, the great vindicator of truth, has absolutely falsified this prediction.

The recently published Report of the Simla Municipality for 1884-85, which is signed by Mr. Hebbert, the Vice-President, shows that much good and useful work was done last year by the elected Commissioners. They held during the year more than one meeting per week on an average, besides attending Sub-Committee Meetings and performing out-door duties. In proof of their public spirit, Mr. Hebbert mentions the fact that all Commissioners whilst in Simla were very regular in attendance. Another striking circumstance is that the Committee endeavoured to lend weight to its decisions by arriving at them unanimously whenever this could be effected by compromise and mutual forbearance. In this respect the Municipal Commissioners of Simla have set an excellent example, which we hope will be imitated by all local bodies throughout the length and breadth of India. The total income of the Simla Municipality from taxation amounts to Rs. 1,36,918, and taking the population at 18,000 this gives an incidence of taxation per head of Rs. 7-9-8. Simla thus continues to be the most heavily taxed municipality in India. The Municipal taxation of Simla is, indeed, far more severe than that of any other municipality in the empire. We regret to observe that the report under notice holds out no hope of any reduction of taxation. It is worthy of note that the total income realized by taxation in 1884-85 is within one rupee of the total obtained from the same source in the preceding year, which shows that the Municipal income of Simla has no tendency to expansion. We need not be surprised at this when we remember that the utmost limit of taxation has been reached. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 2,03,911, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,02,063, leaving a small surplus. The report points out that there will be a serious loss of revenue during the current year from the exclusion of the value of furniture in the assessment of the house rental, under the provisions of the new Punjab Municipal Act. It is proposed to make up the loss by imposing a Scavenging tax which has been sanctioned. Mr. Hebbert says that the Committee recognise that the incidence of taxation in Simla is extremely high and would desire to look forward to an early decrease of the existing rates. But he believes that the majority of rate-payers sympathise with, and will loyally support the Committee's efforts to render Simla worthy of its position as the seat of the supreme and local Governments during the greater part of the year. He, however, points out at the same time that the expenses entailed thereby preclude any prospect of the existing heavy rates being reduced; and that though the presence of the Supreme and Local Governments increases the local burdens, yet they do not bear their fair share of taxation with the other rate-payers. This state of things must not be allowed to continue in justice to the other rate-payers. Mr. Hebbert observes: "The position of the Municipality at the commencement of the year 1885-86 is on the whole ,a satisfactory one. Its material resources, though showing no tendency to increase yet, exhibit no symptoms of exhaustion. The property is in good order, and its assets are far more than sufficient to cover its liabilities, while the latter are being steadily reduced. The establishments are well organized and efficient, and the Committee could look forward to the future with some confidence, were it not for the conviction that while its resources are stationary and its powers become more and more restricted, its duties are multiplying on every side." Mr. Hebbert complains bitterly of the powers of control of the Municipality being steadily withdrawn under the progressive respect for individual liberty shown by our legislators; and points out that the Local Governnent has not even yet deigned to furnish the Committee with bye-laws. The Local Government ought to furnish the Committee with bye-laws without delay; but as regards the other complaint, it does not seem to us to be reasonable. It is notorious that Municipal bye-laws worked in Simla under the old committee in an illegal, unconstitutional and oppressive manner, and the essence of sound government rests in the freedom of individual liberty, and the curbing of bumbledom. Finally, Mr. Hebbert expresses the hope that the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased with the manner in which the Committee has discharged the duties imposed on it by the measures lately taken for the extension of Local Self-Government. We sincerely wish that this hope will be realized.

THE BIHARI DICTIONARY*.

Of all literary undertakings the most useful, the most arduous, and at the same time the most thankless is the task of compiling a dictionary. Of the paramount value of a good dictionary nothing need be said here: it is self-manifest. The labour required for the satisfactory carrying out of such an undertaking is immense; in the case of a language which has no dictionary extant and whose literature is preserved in rare, corrupt, and imperfect manuscripts, appalling. The patience of Job is nothing compared to what a student must have, particularly if he be a foreigner, to master the details of his task. He must come to the undertaking after a protracted study of the principles of comparative grammar and philology, and there can be no limit to the amount of reading and note-taking he must undergo, if he desires to acquit himself to the entire satisfaction of scholars. Every little word must be traced to its source, and the successive changes of sound and sense it has undergone in course of usage during centuries, and the relation it has borne from time to time in sister languages must all be recorded. At times an entire week has to be devoted to such an enquiry, and the result has to be condensed into a couple of lines. To foreigners, the various shades of meaning which words assume under different circumstances always cause much trouble, and often remain as Chinese puzzles. The spelling and pronunciation of words also stand seriously in their way, and, are at times as puzzling as their meaning, and, even after years of labour by many competent scholars, can be settled only by arbitrary ruling. A large number of native assistants may prove useful in such an undertaking, as they did in the case of Dr. H. H. Wilson when he was engaged in his *magnum opus* the Sanskrit lexicon; but in the case of a language which lives principally in the mouths of the people and has no standard grammar or dictionary, and whose literature is not easily accessible, they prove much less useful than what could be expected. And even when all the difficulties have been overcome wide room is left for adverse criticism, and such criticism is seldom wanting. At any rate, it is rarely more than one in ten thousand that can or will duly appreciate the extent of the labor undergone, the difficulties overcome and the success achieved in completing a good dictionary. This is inevitable. The most worthless novel or the feeblest doggrel may find many readers, but the best of dictionaries is never touched, except under compulsion for some reference or other, and is abandoned the moment the reference is got, or missed. The chance, therefore, of a dictionary being prized, except by book-worms and plodders, is rare indeed. Under the circumstances the task of compiling a dictionary cannot be otherwise than thankless. This is an inexorable rule and admits of no exception, and, we are sorry to add, the authors of the work whose name heads this notice cannot escape its influence, an influence which they should be the last to be subject to. Mr. Grierson's labours in the field of the Eastern Hindi literature we have had often occasion to notice with commendation in this paper. We may not have always agreed with him in regard to his theories about the propriety of giving pre-eminence to local dialectic peculiarities in such a way as to make them distinct languages. We may have derided the idea which he so fondly cherishes of crystallizing every peculiarity of the vulgar, the illiterate, and the untaught into elements of separate languages and thereby cut up the Hindi speaking race into many sections. But we have never failed to bear our humble testimony to his lively zeal, his untiring industry, his thorough mastery of the Hindi speech, and his earnest devotion to the cause of the different dialects he has so ably advocated. His scholarly habits have always commended themselves to our admiration, and we firmly believe that there is no European now in India who has had so extensive a reading of Hindi literature, or has benefited more by that reading. He is *facile princeps* in his line, and no one is better qualified for the task of compiling a dictionary of the Eastern Hindi. We can speak of his colleague in the same breath. Starting with a thorough grounding of philology and metaphysics, in which he earned the degree of a Doctor in course of his college career, Dr. Hoernle devoted himself with unremitting labor to the study of the growth of the Aryan vernaculars in India, and his many essays and works, particularly his grammar of the Eastern Hindi, attest the high proficiency he has attained in the subject of his study. The training was just what was needed for a proficient Hindi lexicographer. It appears that four years ago these two ardent scholars proposed the scheme of getting up a standard dictionary as a sequel to the grammars which Dr. Hoernle had published and Mr. Grierson then had in hand, and it was warmly taken up by Sir Ashley Eden, who never missed an opportunity of encouraging literary undertakings in this country, and was unquestionably the most liberal patron of letters among the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal. We are glad to notice that the authors have testified their sense of gratitude to Sir Ashley by dedicating their work to him.

The plan of the authors is (1) to give in the usual alphabetical order, every word, spelt both in Nagri and Roman, with its cognate forms (if any) in the various Bihari dialects, and its femenine form (if any), and in the case of verbs its principal changes, as also indications of its origin. (2) This is followed by its different meanings, and classified by appropriate typographic devices. Under this head is also included peculiar compounds and special phrases. (3) Next come examples from Hindi literature and sometimes from colloquial speech as heard by the authors. (4) When a word is used in two different parts of speech, the second is given in a separate para. (5) Lastly comes the comparative matter, and in it are given all the cognate forms of the word that occur in the various Indo-Aryan dialects, and an account of the derivation of the word from its antecedent forms in Prakrit, Pali, and Sanskrit. This scheme includes every topic which a good dictionary may be expected to treat of, and the manner in which the different branches of each topic has been treated reflects the highest credit on the authors. The details have been most carefully studied; and there is no matter, however insignificant or trite, to which the fullest attention has not been paid. In judging of the work, however, we labour under a peculiar disadvantage; we have to draw our inferences from the first forty pages of a work which in its entirety will probably extend to much more than a thousand. Of the 49 letters of the Sanskrit alphabet the published portion includes about one-eighth part of the vocables which will come under the first letter. Our remarks, therefore, are limited to the portion that is before us, though we entertain no doubt that the unpublished portion will be got up as satisfactorily as the part we have seen. We may safely say that the meanings on the whole are fairly correct, and when open to question (and that rarely) they run to the domain of individual opinion, or a mistake such as that about the pastern which Dr. Johnson could not avoid. It would be unfair to our authors to hunt for them or cite them here. In the depart-

* A Comparative Dictionary of the Bihari Language. Part I. from *a* to *agnani*, compiled by A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, of the Bengal Educational Service, and George A. Grierson, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service. Calcutta 1885. 4to.

ment of derivation subjects for differences of opinion are much more salient, but it is just the department which should not be by any means signalised in noticing a first attempt, like the work before us. It will take years and decades before the question of the derivation of every single word can be satisfactorily settled. Even in the case of the English language we have not yet come to a finality in regard to all its vocables. Generally speaking we can conscientiously congratulate the authors on the success they have achieved in this department of their labors.

The introduction attached to the work professes to be an "*ad interim*" one, and is devoted to a description of the principles which have been adopted in compiling the work. It contains many questions for discussion; but as they are not, except in one case, necessarily connected with the Dictionary, we are loath to dwell on them. The exception refers to the number of letters to be included in the Bihari language. Hitherto the Behari, like all the other Hindi dialects, has been written in Sanskrit letters more or less altered or deformed by current usage, and in the main our authors agree to follow the order of the Sanskrit alphabet, but, curiously enough, they propose to inflate the alphabet by introducing a score of new letters formed mostly by encumbering Sanskrit letters with hooks, spurs, and other excrescences, and by modifying the forms of old letters by new bends or loops. This we look upon, as a positive nuisance, and, we have no doubt, all our native readers will agree with us. Our European readers may demur to this on the ground that when two such distinguished scholars as Messrs. Hoernle and Grierson have adopted the innovations there must be something in them. The main argument of the authors in support of their innovation is that some of the long vowels in Sanskrit assume at times in Eastern Hindi short sounds. The fact is incontrovertible, though the extent to which this occurs is not easy to define. But the deduction made from the fact is utterly untenable. The question put in its simplest form is, should every accent have a separate letter for its symbol? And put in this form no one in his senses would answer it in other than an emphatic negative. There are cases in which these slight variations of sound get a little complicated, but the principle remains the same. For instance, in English the letter *a* has five or six markedly different sounds as in *care, far, fall, what* and *fat* with several minor variations; *e. i. o* and *u.*, and their dipthongs and tripthongs, as also several consonants, likewise assume different sounds, but they are all symbolised by the typical letters, and no new letters have yet been required for the variations. Were we, from an over-delicate feeling of exactitude, or some other less noble desire, to introduce into the English alphabet thirty new letters modified or borrowed, we would be doing exactly what our authors have done in the Eastern Hindi. Of course our attempt would be denounced as mad by Englishmen, and there would be an end of it. But under the ægis of the Bengal Government and the ready co-operation of the Education Department, Messrs Hoernle and Grierson will be able to enforce on us what we shall never cease to denounce as an insufferable nuisance. Already the number of types required in an Indian font is much larger than what is wanted in an English font, and the cost of printing is thereby increased. This fact is very effectually used by Romanisers against us. By doubling the number of types the evil will be greatly multiplied, and we may naturally ask, is this an attempt to encompass the destruction of our alphabets? We are, however, sure that no such notion has impelled our authors. They are only labouring under a mistake as to the requirements of precision, and we should fain cherish the hope that, on a reconsideration of the subject, they will drop the innovations. Certain it is they will never be able to make them generally acceptable. Their book is printed by Government irrespective of cost, and they do not feel the difficulty; but the private presses will never accept them, and the exigencies of cursive writing will stand in the way of their being adopted in business papers. The arguments which apply to the Eastern Hindi apply equally to the Western Hindi, and indeed to all Indo-Aryan dialects; and if the latter are all thriving and prospering without hooks and loops and spurs it would be futile to say that those excrescences are absolutely necessary for the Eastern Hindi, except with the object of segregating it from its closely allied dialects.

THE NEW CABINET.

REUTER has not yet telegraphed a full list of the Cabinet formed by Lord Salisbury. The announcement made in our last issue of Sir Stafford Northcote having been appointed President of the Council has not been confirmed. He is to hold the portfolio of the First Lord of the Treasury, but without the Premiership which usually goes with it. Sir Arthur Balfour has also been transferred. Instead of the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, he gets the Presidency of the Local Government Board. The following are appointments of which news has been received up to date:

Lord Cranbrook, President of the Council.
Duke of Richmond, President of the Board of Trade.
Lord Harrowby, Lord Privy Seal.
Mr. Stanhope, Vice-President of the Council of Education.
Sir W. Hart Dyke, Irish Secretary.
Mr. Henry Chaplin, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Harris, Under-Secretary for India.
Mr. Bourke, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Office.
The Earl of Dunraven, Under-Secretary for the Colonies.
Baron Henry de Worms, Secretary to the Board of Trade.

There are yet several offices to fill up, but they are not so important. The hitch we referred to last week has been made up, and the Liberal leaders have given their assurance "in general terms" to support the Ministry in carrying on business to the close of the Sessions. The qualifying words "in general terms" would ordinarily suggest some possible difficulty, but the new Ministers have accepted them in good faith, and already taken the oaths of office. On the 26th Lord Salisbury officially announced, in the Upper House, the change, stating that "Mr. Gladstone having refused to reconsider his resignation the Queen had appealed to him to form a Cabinet, urging that the assurances offered by the Liberal leaders were reasonable, and pointing out the serious injury to the public service any longer delay would entail;" and that he had thereupon accepted office. He promised also to make a statement shortly respecting the policy of the new Government. In the mean time new writs have been issued for the re-election of the Ministers, and the House stands adjourned until the 6th of July.

The Ministers have also, as a matter of course, taken in hand the business of the State. As usual in such cases, appointments to minor offices take precedence, and the most important under this head is the Irish Viceroyalty, which has fallen to the lot of the Duke of Carnarvon, and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett has, for his zealous services to the party, got the post of one of the Lords of the Admiralty. On Friday it was announced that Sir Drummond Wolff, the faithful henchman of Lord Randolph Churchill, and at one time "the Wolff, the Wolff" of *Punch*, had been translated to Egypt as the successor of Sir Evelyn Baring; but later telegrams represent the transition to be a temporary one, and that in the capacity of "Envoy Extraordinary," or "on a special mission." Whatever the real character of the mission, it is certain that Sir Evelyn will not long continue to hold his ticklish and very delicate office, and Sir Drummond is most likely to be his successor. In Parliament his special function was to "draw out" Mr. Gladstone, and as, with his own party in office, this service is no longer required, it would doubtless be to his interest to sponge on Egypt. At one time great expectations were held out, and some of his admirers hailed in him "the future Prime Minister" of England, but that time has long since passed away. Pending the re-assembling of Parliament on the 6th and the statement promised by Lord Salisbury, it would be vain to expect any information as to the policy of the new Cabinet, and even then the statement promised will be, as such statements usually are, vague and too general to be very definite. Of course the principle of "continuity of policy," will for certain be made most of, and it may be taken for granted that, as regards the Russian imbroglio, the arrangement made by the Gladstone Ministry will be carried out in the main, though, as announced by Reuter, the arbitration clause may be omitted. That device was hit upon only to serve as a mantle for covering the nakedness of the abject surrender,—a flattering unction—and is not at all needed now. The smashing of the Mehdi business has already been settled by the retirement of the British Army from the Soudan, and it is not to be supposed for a moment that Lord Salisbury will revive it. Had the matter originated in his time he would doubtless have treated it differently; but in the present state of affairs the motto will be "let the dead past bury its dead." Now that the Redistribution Bill has been passed by the Upper House, there is no possibility of an immediate dissolution of Parliament; nor is there any likelihood of the Liberal leaders with a Liberal majority at command harassing the ministers so as to give rise to any necessity for it. Things will run on in the old groove in a humdrum way till the next general elections in November, when the will of the nation will announce definitely whether the Conservatives should continue to govern the country, or make room for their rivals. We judge from a distance, but from all that the papers indicate there is a strong revulsion of feeling in England, and Liberal canting is not likely to have its way so freely as it had at the last general elections.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

CINCINNATUS-like Mr. Gladstone retires to his farm, a simple country-gentleman as he came, but he could not fairly force his colleagues to the same amount of asceticism. He has done well, therefore, in rewarding, according to old usage, his supporters and followers by a shower of honors. Lord Kimberley comes in for a Garter, so do Lord Sefton and the Earl of Northampton. Viscount Evesley and Viscount Sherbrooke get each a Grand Cross of the Bath. Sir Ralph Lingen, Sir N. M. de Rothschild, Mr. Edward Baring, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Rowland Wenn, Sir Robert Collier, Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Sir Hardinge Piffard have been raised to the Peerage; and Mr. George Frederic Watts and Mr. John Everett Millais have been made Baronets. To our readers the name of Sir Arthur Hobhouse will occur as that of a worthy, able, conscientious gentleman who did good service for this country, and is worthy of the high honor done him. In Millais Her Majesty does well in honoring Fine Arts. After Tennyson this is a fitting sequel. Perhaps there will be some ill-feeling engendered in the Art world, for Leighton is only a Knight Bachelor, but we believe it is generally admitted that Millais is a greater artist.

AFTER the recent dreadful catastrophe caused in Kashmir by the pent up forces under the Himalayas, it is a relief to announce that our Calcutta earthquake of Thursday last was a gentle tremor, which did not disturb even the most timid from their ordinary occupations. It was barely perceptible and no more. This was of course due to the soft, yielding, alluvial soil of the Delta, for it was sufficiently severe to travel on as far as Darjiling, and to be sufficiently acute as it reached hard ground. There is no relying on the different statements as to the exact time of its occurrence, but making allowances for the differences of latitude and longitude it would seem to have been simultaneous from Calcutta to Darjiling. There was no seismograph any where to give us an axact account of its character.

IT WILL be seen from a notice published in another column that the Lectures of Dr. Sircar's Science Association have commenced. The fees for attendance at these lectures have been fixed at as low figures as it is possible to make them. We would draw especial attention to the annual fee, Rs. 6, which entiles one to attend all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session which extends from July of this year to

June of the next. The Association has thus afforded unusual facilities for the efficient study of some of the most important branches of Physical Science. We trust that all who have an innate love of science, but have not the means to prosecute its study, will avail themselves of these facilities to gratify their noble passion. And we trust in particular that the students of our Schools and Colleges will lose no time in having their names enrolled on the registers of the Association.

WE HAVE been requested to call attention to an omission in the annual report of the Indian Association which has just been issued. No mention is made of the efforts of Babu Dwarka Nath Ghosh, delegate of the Indian Association to raise subscriptions in aid of the National Fund. He visited Furridpur, Pubna, Midnapur and some parts of Howrah and raised subscriptions in aid of the National Fund in those places.

WE DREW attention in our last to the injustice proposed to be done by Mr. Pope, the Inspector of Schools "to the knot of Bengalis who have emigrated to Deoghur quite recently," to avail themselves of the benefits of the superior education afforded by the Deoghur Zillah School, by recommending the transfer of the school to Dumka. It is our duty to-day to record the fact of the acceptance by Government of the offer made by the Pope Memorial Fund Committee, established by Mr. Pope's Bengali students, friends and admirers at Dacca, of a sum of Rs. 1500 from the interest of which, it is proposed to give two Medals—to be called 'Pope Medals for English Literature'—to deserving students of the Dacca College and Collegiate School. Was this movement known to Mr. Pope when he proposed to injure the Bengalis of Deoghur? We think not.

WE REVIEWED in a recent issue the paper which Mr. E. C. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, read, a short time ago, before the Society of Arts, London. In speaking of Mr. Buck's views on the alleged injurious effects of Canal irrigation, we said, "We have no doubt Mr. Buck has carefully read the late Colonel Corbett's work entitled 'The Climate and Resources of India,' in which the author clearly points out the evils which arise from irrigating ordinary unmanured land." The drift of this remark seems to have been misunderstood, and our attention has been drawn to the valuable "note" which Mr. Buck, at the request of Government, wrote on Colonel Corbett's work. This "note" was published in the North-Western Provinces Government Gazette, dated November 24, 1877. We are glad to find that Mr. Buck is completely at one with Colonel Corbett as to the evil effects of irrigating ordinary unmanured soil. "There is no subject, he says, "on which I have written more strongly for many years past, and no fact which has been more urgently impressed upon my notice by the cultivating population."

IT HAS been decided by the Government of India that on the retirement of General Cunningham, the Director General of Archæological Survey in India, the two departments of exploration and conservation should be consolidated:

And the whole of India (exclusive of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, where present arrangements under Dr. Burgess will remain unaltered) will be divided into charges of comparatively limited extent which can easily be undertaken by small independent survey parties. The appointment which commends itself to the Government of India as most suitable is the following:—

(1) The Punjab with Sind and Rajpootana.

(2) The North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central India Agency, and the Central Provinces; and

(3) Bengal with Assam and Chota Nagpore

With regard to the agency to be employed, it has been decided that the work in each of the three divisions indicated shall be entrusted to a surveyor with a suitable establishment, Dr. Burgess, the Archæological Surveyor of Southern and Western India, being constituted the head of the entire Survey Department, but continuing, as at present, to carry on also the detailed work in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The annual reports of the Surveyors should be submitted to the Government of India through Dr. Burgess, after having been seen and reviewed by the Local Governments. The work of preparing and editing the texts and translations of ancient inscriptions will continue, as at present, to be performed by Mr. Fleet, Epigraphist to the Government of India, and the surveyors should not attempt to translate inscriptions which they may find, but should deal with them in accordance with the instructions laid down in Home Department Resolution, dated the 29th February, 1884, so far as those instructions are applicable.

The above arrangements, which have received the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, are sanctioned for a period of five years, on the expiry of which they well be subject to re-consideration.

The Government start by saying that the office of Surveyor General of India should be abolished, but the arrangement they propose entirely upsets the initial resolution. According to the passage quoted above, Dr. Burgess, whose knowledge of the archæological remains of India is very imperfect, will exercise control over the whole department, and Mr. Fleet will assist him in translating and editing the inscriptions. The Surveyors in different provinces will be Dr. Burgess' assistants. We have grave doubts about Dr. Burgess' fitness for the important work with which it is proposed to entrust him. The work of exploration and conservation will make very little progress, we are afraid, during his incumbency.

WE DEEPLY regret to announce the death of Pandit Tara Nath Tarkavachaspati. He died on Saturday last at the sacred town of Benares, at the age of seventy-five. We have lost in him one of the profoundest Sanskrit scholars of the day. He had a thorough knowledge of Sanskrit literature in all its departments, and made ready use of the vast and varied intellectual stores he possessed. He was for upwards of thirty years a professor in the Calcutta Sanskrit College, where his profound learning, consummate skill as a teacher, deep earnestness, and sympathy and warmth gained for him the heartfelt affection of his pupils. His mastery over the Sanskrit language was wonderful. He could compose Sanskrit verses in the most difficult metres on the spur of the moment with the greatest ease. As a controversialist very few could cope with him in finding ready weapons to support his position. He is the author of many learned Sanskrit works. His knowledge was encyclopædic, and it was his ambition to use this knowledge for the benefit of his countrymen; and this he successfully accomplished in the *Vachospatya Encyclopædia* which he compiled single-handed. It is a noble monument of his literary acquirements. The savants of Europe, who could appreciate the value of his labours, held him in high esteem, and his countrymen honored and respected him as a Pandit of profound and rare intellectual powers and knowledge.

THE *fiat* has gone forth. Calcutta must pay for constructing sanitary works in the Suburbs. The Bengal Government has resolved to amalgamate the Town of Calcutta with the urban portion of the Suburbs under one system of Municipal Government. In other words the rate-payers of Calcutta will be compelled to pay additional taxes to save the urban population from discomfort, disease and death. There are miles of roads in the town itself, which the Calcutta Corporation cannot afford to sewer and light and provide with water pipes; and yet they must find means to construct sanitary works in the Suburbs. The Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject begins by saying:—

"During the last five years—and to a less extent even from an earlier period—the attention of Government has been almost continuously occupied with a series of important questions arising out of the municipal administration of the metropolis. The keen public interest which is now evinced in the general health of Calcutta, and the energy with which all apparent shortcomings are criticised in the local press, have caused attention to be directed towards the sanitary condition of the area by which the Town is immediately surrounded; and it has been shown, on evidence which leaves no room for doubt, that in the close vicinity of Calcutta there are localities whose condition is a standing disgrace to the metropolis of India, and to which very much of the preventible disease of both Town and Suburbs owes its origin. The prompt and effectual obliteration of these hotbeds of pestilence—a reform of the most pressing importance to the health of Calcutta—has hitherto proved to be a task beyond the powers of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs, partly from financial reasons, partly in consequence of the State of the law, partly perhaps by reason of their own constitution. It is quite impossible that this state of things can be allowed to continue, and the Lieutenant-Governor has for some time past had under consideration the best means of grappling with the difficulty. It is manifest that the existence of filthy bustees immediately beyond the Mahratta Ditch is as perilous to the health of the metropolitan area as if they lay within that boundary, and no system can be satisfactory which does not afford equal facilities for dealing with them, whether they are situated within the Suburbs or the Town.

After adverting to the growth of public opinion on this subject, the Bengal Government draws attention to the Resolution of the Calcutta Corporation to the effect that the Commissioners are of opinion, "that it is desirable that certain portions of the Suburbs should be amalgamated with the town." We have discussed in a previous issue the unadvisability and unwisdom of introducing the costly Municipal system of Calcutta into the Suburbs, which cannot afford to enjoy the luxury of paying rates and taxes on the Calcutta scale, and where the introduction of such a scheme would lead to an incalculable mischief—and we need not repeat our arguments. A Committee has been appointed to carry out the scheme proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor into effect:—

Among the chief points to be determined by the Committee now appointed will be the boundary of the new Metropolitan Municipality, and the arrangements to be made for the Municipal Government of those portions of the Suburbs which it may be determined not to include within it. Much attention will also have to be given to the constitution of the new Municipality, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Committee will consider carefully all the proposals which have been already suggested, or which may come before them in the course of their enquiry. The opportunity may also be taken to introduce into the new Act such substantive amendments as the experience gained during the past nine years has shown to be necessary. The Committee will include among its members the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, whose local experience will greatly assist its deliberations, and the Magistrate of the 24-Pergannahs, whose charge is intimately concerned in the amalgamation. Two well known non-official gentlemen, Baboo Kallynath Mitter and Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjea, who, it has been ascertained, are willing to serve, will be appointed to represent the interests of the public resident within the area affected; and the whole will be presided over by the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I, whose name is a guarantee of the impartiality, judgment, and thoroughness that are requisite for the conduct of so difficult and complex an enquiry. The Committee will be instructed to enter upon its labours at once, and to submit its report as soon as possible, with a view to the introduction of the necessary measure in the coming season of the Bengal Legislative Council.

As soon as the report of the Committee is submitted, orders will issue for a joint system of Municipal Administration. For the additional work which will be thrown upon the Municipal officers and their establishments, their salaries must be increased, and to meet this additional expenditure the rate-payers must be bled afresh.

THE Editor of the *Shafuk*, the well-known organ of Hyderabad, was arrested on a charge of libelling the Nizam's Forest Department The charge arose out of certain statements made in a letter published in the newspapers concerning Mr. Dobbs, the Superintendent of the Department. The outraged Mr. Dobbs complained to the Presidency Magistrate, his brother. The writer of the letter was arrested. But both Editor and correspondent were subsequently admitted to bail, and the charge itself has been dropped. A brother is a brother and no mistake. The *Shafuk*, therefore, should have proceeded with caution in attacking the brother of the *Haquim* under whose *ægis* he drew breath. The *Shafuk*, however, has done yeoman's service to the cause of good Government at Hyderabad. Such an attack on the liberty of the Press by a British Magistrate should not be permitted to pass unnoticed.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications :—

1. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol LIV Part I No. II 1885.

2. Krishi Gazette—a monthly paper on agriculture, Art and Commerce No. 2 for Jaista, 1292 B. E.

3. Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs, for 1884.

4. Report with the Chief Commissioner's Review of the Stamp Revenue of the Central Provinces for 1884.

5. Report on the working of the Registration Department in the Central Provinces, for 1884.

6. Report on the Police Administration of B. Burma for 1884.

7. Army Circulars, India, 1885.

8. Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883 by Henry F. Blanford Esqr. F. R. S.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and singnature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co ,210, High Holborn, London.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—*24th June*, 1885.

General,—12th June—Maj E G Lillingstone, Depy Comr Hazaribaugh, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

Maj C H Garbett, Depy Comr of Singbhoom, to act as Depy Comr of Hazaribaugh.

13th June,—Baboo Shosi Skhur Dutt, Depy Magte and and Depy Colr, Perozepore, Backergunge, leave for three days, in extension of leave granted 2nd March, 1885.

15 June,—Baboo Kali Coomar Roy Chowdry, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Jungypore, Moorshedabad leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Hurry Mohun Dutt to act as Sub-Depy Colr of Jnugypore, in Moorshedabad, during absence of Baboo Kali Coomar Roy Chowdry.

Baboo Gunga Narain Roy, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Beerbhoom, leave for twenty-one days, from date he availed himself of it.

17th June,—Mr R H Renny, Asst Comr, Palamow, Lohardugga, to act as Depy Comr, Singbhoom, during absence on deputn of Major C H Garbett.

Mr E F Ainslie, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Hazaribagh, is transfd to Lohardugga, and to have charge of the Palamow, Sub-divn of that district during absence on deputn of Mr R H Renny.

Mr H F J T Maguire, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Jessore, leave for three months, from afternoon of 11th May, 1885.

Mr R H Greaves, Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Chittagong leave for three months, from 11th July 1885.

18th June—Lieut-Col W Campbell, Comdt, N B Volr Rifles, leave for thirty days, on urgent private affairs, from date he may avail himself of it.

20th June—Mr G K Lyon, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Durbhungah, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved by Mr A T A Shaw.

Mr A T A Shaw, Asst Magte and Colr, Midnapore, is transfd to Durbhungah, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist, during absence of Mr G K Lyon.

22nd June—Mr W F C Montrion, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong Hill Tracts, leave for twenty-five days, from 9th inst, the date he availed himself of it.

Mr H G Sharp, Magte and Colr, Maldah, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

Mr S S Jones, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Sonthal Perghs, on leave, to act as Magte and Colr of Maldah during absence of Mr H G Sharp.

Mr H F Matthews, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Gya, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Shahabad during absence on Special leave of Mr J Tweedie.

Mr F F Handly, First Inspr of Registration Offices, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Chittagong during absence of Mr R H Greaves.

Police—27th April—Mr L Fabre—Tonnerre, Asst Supdt of police, is posted to Mozufferpore from 10 h inst.

Mr Fabre Tonnerre, Asst Supdt of Police, Muzufferpore, to act as Dist Supdt of Police of that Dist, from date he may take Charge.

15 June,—Maj A R Wilkinson, Dist, Supdt of Police, second grade, to act in the first grade of Dist Supdts of Police from 1st May, 1885, during absence of Col H E Waller.

Mr A H James, Dist Supdt of Police, third grade, to act in second grade of Dist Supdt of Police, vice Maj A R Willkinson,

Mr A V Knyvett, Dist Supdt of Police, fourth grade, to act in third grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice A H James

Mr V W Bertelsen, Dist Supdt of Police, fifth Grade, to act in fourth grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr A V Knyvett.

Mr W J Kilby, Dist Supdt of Police, fourth grade is promtd to third grade of Dist Supdts of Police, from 29th, April 1885, vice Mr J M E Gouldsbury, dead.

Mr G R K Meares, Dist Supdt of Police, fifth grade, on furlough, is promoted to fourth grade of Dist Supdts of Police vice Mr W J Kilby.

Mr J F Needham, Asst Supdt of Police, first grade to be a Dist Supdt of Police, fifth grade, vice Mr G R K Meares.

Mr Needham, holding apptmt in Assam, is seconded in the grade.

Mr C Raban, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Bankoora, to be a Dist Supdt of Police of the fifth grade, vice Mr J F Needham.

Mr C Raban, is also confirmed in his present appointment.

Mr P A Sandilands, Asst Supdt of Police, second grade, is promoted to the first grade of Asst Supdts of Police, vice Mr Mr C Raban.

Mr Sandilands will continue to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Tipperah.

Mr W R Waller, Asst Supdt of Police, third grade, is promtd to the Second grade of Asst Supdts of Police, vice Mr P A Sandilands.

In modification of the order of 18th May last, Baboo Jadub Chundra Deb, Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Perghs, to act in first grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from 25th April, 1885.

Advertisements.

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A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday the 2nd July 1885.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD:—

1. To consider the Resolution of the Town Council recommending that the improvement of the Kurballa Tank locality, as requested by the inhabitants of the place, should not be taken in hand unless the Roads are handed over to the Corporation under the conditions provided in Section 203 of the Municipal Act.

2. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 6th, 13th and 20th June 1885.

3. To confirm the Proceedings of the Bustee Committee at Meetings held on the 21st May and 1st and 16th June 1885.

JOHN COWIE,
Acting Secy, to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
Calcutta 24th June 1885.

NOTICE.

The Committee of management of the Agra College have much pleasure in informing students and the public that in the ensuing Session the B. Course as well as the A. Course will be taught in the Agra College. The acknowleged success of the students of the College in the last examination leads the Committee to hope that there may be a large accession to their numbers in 1885-86. The Boarding Houses can accomodate over a hundred students and preference will be given to those coming from a distance to join the College Department.

Wanted for the Agra College a Professor of Physics more especially with a view to teaching the B. Course for the Calcutta B. A. Examination. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply with copies of certificates immediately to the Vice-President, Agra College Committee.

NOTIFICATION.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 74 of 1885 (wherein Nistariny Dassee of Bhudressur in the Sub-Division of Sreerampore in the District of Hooghly, widow of Brindabun Mundle deceased, late of the same place and of the Town of Calcutta, Hindoo Trader, is Plaintiff and Sreemutty Amodeeney Dassee of Bhudressur aforesaid the other widow of the said Brindabun Mundle deceased and another are defendant) the creditors of the said Brindabun Mundle who did on or about the 26th day of November 1884 are hereby required on or before Saturday the first day of August, 1885, to send to the Office of the Registrar of the said Court their respective names address and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security shall produce the same before the Registrar on Monday the 17th day of August 1885, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon being the time appointed for adjudicature of such claims.

G. C. CHUNDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
High Court, O.C.J.
The 8th June, 1885.

(SD.) R. BELCAMBERS,
Registrar.

Notification

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in his sale room, in the Court house on Saturday the 1st of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree and order of the said Court made in suit No. 637 of 1880 (wherein Mothur Mohun Roy and Kissory Mohun Roy are Plaintiffs and Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dassee, Norendra Laul Shaw, Jotendra Laul Shaw and Debendra Laul Shaw the infant sons, heirs and representatives of Nundo Laul Shaw deceased, Mokoond Laul Shaw and Sreemutty Ruttonmoney Dassee widow of Lokenath Shaw deceased and Mother of the said Nundo Laul Shaw deceased are Defendants) and dated respectively the 4th day of August 1881 and the 20th January 1885, the following properties namely:—

Lot No. 1.—All that undivided two-thirds share of and in the brick-built three-storied messuages or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and whereupon the same is erected and built, containing by estimation five cottahs and six chittacks, be the same a little more or less situate at and being No. 1 Brojo Gobind Shaw's Lane, Pathooriaghatta, in the Town of Calcutta, and bounded on the north by the land of Brojo Nath, Shib Narayan Ghose and Gour Soonder Karforma, on the south by Brojo Gobind Shaw's Lane, on the east by Durmahattah Street, and on the west by the tenanted house of Khelat Chunder Ghose.

Lot No. 2.—And also all that undivided two-thirds share of and in the garden land situate at and being holding No. 16 sub-division VI, grand-division II in Paikparrah, Dehee Punchannogram, within the Sub-Registration District Kassipore and Thannah Chitpore in the District of Twenty-four Pergunnahs the annual Government Revenue of which is Rupees 12-15-3 pies containing by estimation about fourteen biggas, be the same a little more or less and bounded on the north by the garden and with the ditch appertaining thereto of Sreehurry Shaw, on the south by the public Road, on the east by the garden lands with the ditch thereunto belonging to Joy Gopal Mudduck and Saby Chowdhry and on the west by the garden lands with the ditch thereunto belonging to Shyram Dass Kassaree and the said Saby Chowdhry.

The Conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction or at the Office of Babu Aushootose Dhur, Attorney for the Plaintiffs, at No. 2 Hastings Street, or any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

A. T. DHUR,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Calcutta, High Court,
The 3rd June, 1885.

R. BELCHAMBERS.
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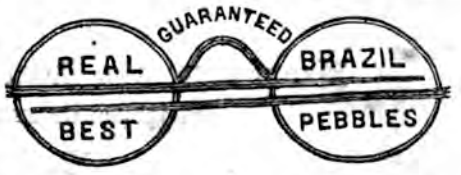

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Lot.	Locality.	Area more or less. B. C. Ch. S. ft.	Remarks.
	WARD No. 5.		
1A	Surplus land at Jora Bagan	0 6 8 0	
1B	Do. Do. ...	0 4 13 0	
1C	Do. Do. ...	0 5 4 2	
1D	Do. Do. ...	0 5 6 14	
1E	Do. Do. ...	0 5 8 21	
1F	Do. Do. ...	0 4 1 39	
	WARD No. 14.		
2A	No. 59 Jaun Bazar Street—surplus land at Newgypooker depot	0 4 9 32	
2B	Do. Do. ...	0 4 12 20	
2C	Do. Do. ...	0 5 1 1	
2D	Do. Do. ...	0 4 13 42	
2E	Do. Do. ...	0 4 15 25	
2F	Do. Do. ..	0 5 8 15	
2G	Do. Do. ...	0 5 10 8	
2H	Do. Do. ...	0 5 13 5	

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1. The Commissioners' limit which is to be fixed by the Chairman in consultation with the Assessor, will be kept in a close cover by that officer, and the highest bidder above this limit, is to be the purchaser; if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidding for the lot, the same shall be put up again and resold.

2. A deposit of 25 per cent, on the amount of the purchase-money is to be made by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being knocked down, and in default thereof, the premises to be immediately put up and resold at the risk of the purchaser.

3. The title to the property will be a conveyance from the Commissioners.

4. The residue of the purchase-money shall be paid within 15 days of the date of sale; and in case of default in payment of such residue, the purchaser shall forfeit his deposit, which shall be received and taken as and by way of liquidated damages, the sale to such purchaser shall be wholly at an end, and the Commissioners shall be at liberty to re-sell the same without any reference to such first purchaser, but at his risk.

5. The Commissioners will, if required, furnish a deed of conveyance, such conveyance being prepared by the Solicitors of the Corporation at the expense of the purchaser, who will likewise have to bear the cost of the stamp duty and registration and of any attested copies of deeds or covenants to produce those that may be required.

6. The Commissioners will enter into no other covenant than that they have done no act to encumber.

7. If there is any plot of land in front of a person's house, it will be sold separately, the party having the option of purchasing it at the valuation made by the Surveyor and Assessor to the Corporation.

O. C. DUTT,
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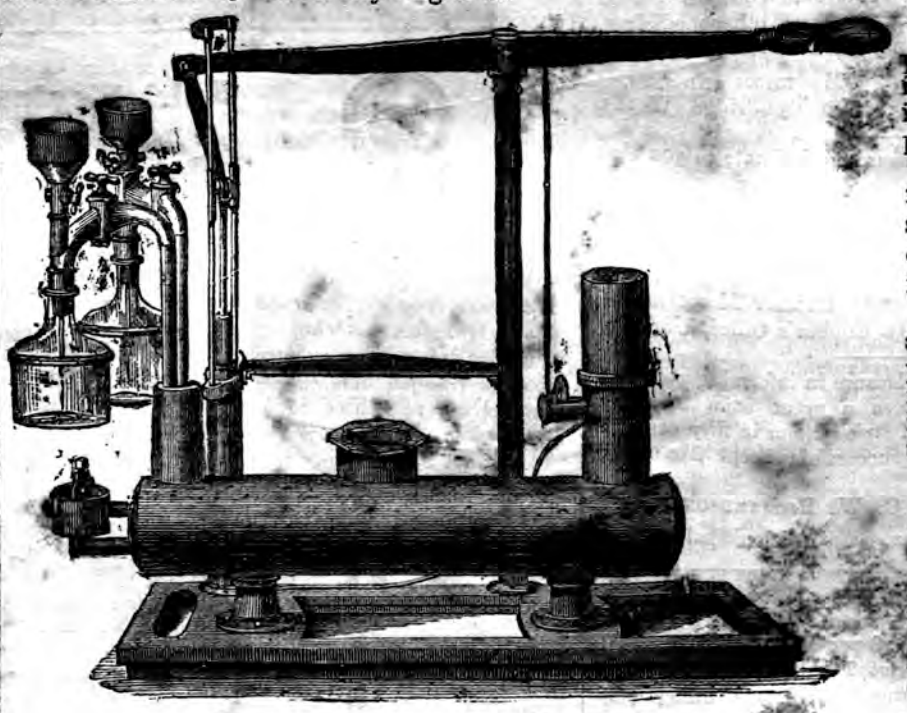

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